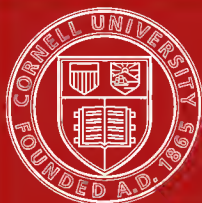


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HOME GROUNDS

Their Planning and Planting

TEXT PREPARED BY L.H. BAILEY

For the American Association of Nurserymen



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HOME GROUNDS: THEIR PLANNING *and* PLANTING

*Text Prepared by L. H. BAILEY
for the American Association of Nurserymen*



THE AMERICAN HOME is the bulwark of the nation. To make it attractive without, as well as comfortable within, increases its efficiency in maintaining the good citizenship upon which the security of the American republic depends.

The American Association of Nurserymen, a nation-wide organization with an honorable history of forty-two years, is earnestly interested in the betterment outside of American homes. As an evidence of that interest, it has secured the preparation of the following pages by an internationally known author and editor, who is alike admittedly the horticultural leader of America. It believes that it can offer at this time no greater service to the people of the United States.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE OF THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN



J.H.M.4

Consider the increased value of a home with well-planted surroundings!

HOME GROUNDS: THEIR PLANNING AND PLANTING

SECTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

	Page
General Statement: Introductory	1
The Two Basic Ideas	5
The Landscape-Garden	9
The Feeling for Plants	14
The Planting in Particular	19
Blossoms and Colors	34
The Fruit-Garden and the Vegetable-Garden	38
The Planting and the Caretaking	40

A S A FOREST is more than trees and as a city is more than people, so is a home more than buildings. It is more than a place in which to eat and sleep and to find shelter and protection for the goods that we accumulate. It is also a place of satisfactions, with such arrangements and conveniences and attractions as will contribute to comfort and appeal to our best feelings. The conveniences provided, we then add books, pictures, music, and gather to ourselves the objects we like. The home comprises the grounds as well as the house; and the grounds also have their essential conveniences and attractions. Plant-forms and colors are as much a part of a good home as are the books and many interior utilities and adornments.

There is a beauty in an object, and there is another beauty of objects set together in harmony. In some houses the arrangement is always disturbing; in others it is satisfying. So is there a satisfaction of plants standing by

themselves alone, and another satisfaction when they grow together in proper relations. As a piece of choice furniture may be out of place when set in the middle of a room or with inharmonious companions, so may the best bush or tree be out of place if it does not match and combine well with its associates and surroundings.



"There is a satisfaction of plants standing . . . alone"

It is not sufficient to have a good number of plants: they should be placed with good taste.

So this little book is about this subject—how to choose, arrange, and plant the home place. As every place is different, so is every one a problem by itself; but as there are controlling motives and regulations for painting and for music and for good writing, so are there certain guides to the disposition of the planting.

The large and pretentious places—the estates—will have the advantage of the landscape architect's advice; all places profit greatly by such advice, often the small places even more than the large ones, yet the middle-class homes usually do not employ professional talent. This booklet cannot take the place of the artist who makes a study of a particular property. I know, however, that the artist will not be employed, perhaps even when he is most needed.

Let me repeat that the small property may specially profit by the personal touch of the landscape architect. The place may have no distinction in itself, as of size or strong natural features. It may be one of many similar properties on a street, all mediocre and without character. The artist, after studying the situation carefully, may make a simple change in grade or in surface form that will at once distinguish the place and set it apart as an artistic unit. Sometimes he

will sink the lawn, retaining raised and planted borders; sometimes he will subdivide it by grades, walls, or planting; sometimes he will introduce special features of banks, terraces, or construction; sometimes he will close the views and sometimes open them; he will make one kind of composition for it and another kind for the adjoining place.

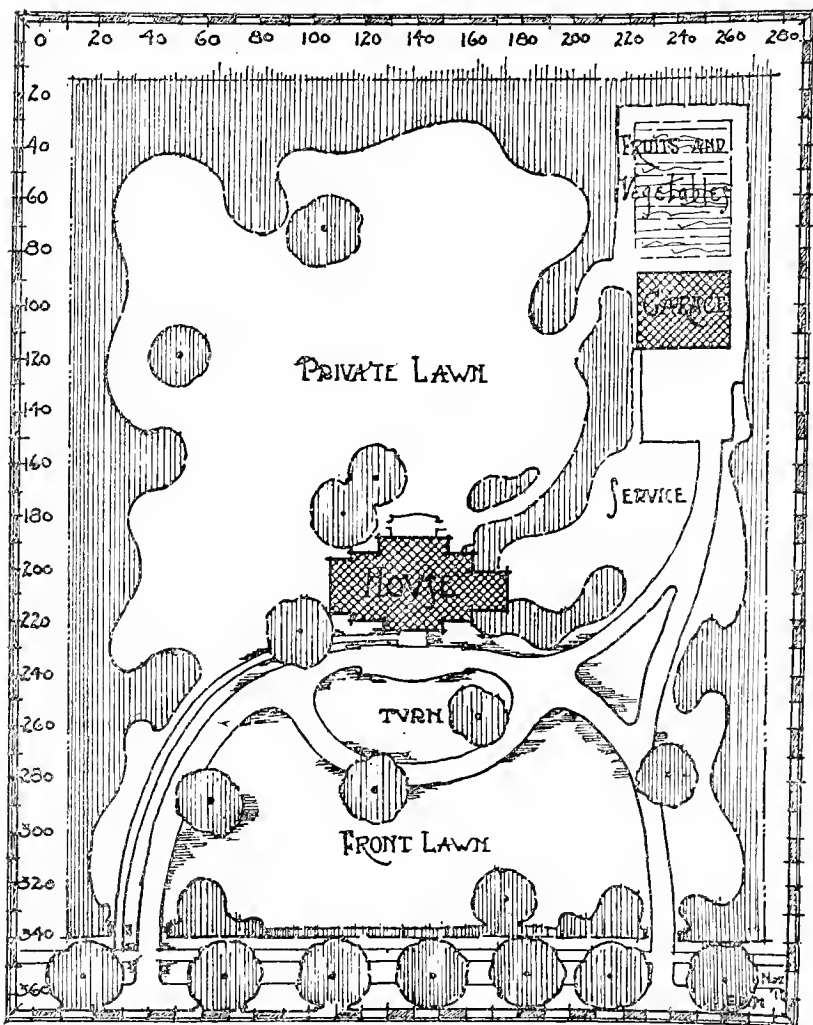
If the landscape artist has the placing of the house (I wish he had this responsibility more frequently), he might give it special relation to the domain by raising or lowering its floor-levels, by determining or changing its exact location; and he would so dispose all the outbuildings and accessories as to make a pictorial composition. Scattered, unrelated accessories obliterate or diffuse any distinction that the place otherwise may have.

These remarks suggest roughly the advantage of a study of the place itself in its fundamental conception rather than in the planting or furnishing alone. With these matters of de-

sign we cannot pause, unfortunately, in this book, for we are now concerned primarily with the horticultural aspects of the subject. Even the smallest place, if there is ground enough for plants to grow on, may be made more pleasant and attractive by tasteful planting. Such planting, also, usually adds definite financial value.



“And another satisfaction when plants grow together in proper relations.”



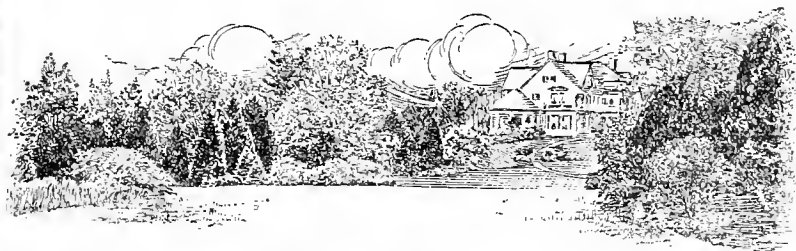
Suggestion 1.—A SUBURBAN PROPERTY is here outlined, planted in the "naturalistic" way. The shrub borders on three sides may include a large variety of attractive plants, including many trees. Such a development would become more satisfactory with each passing year.

THE TWO BASIC IDEAS

The residence may be set in a landscape, small or large, or its architectural lines or motive may be extended to the grounds, making what is known as a formal garden.

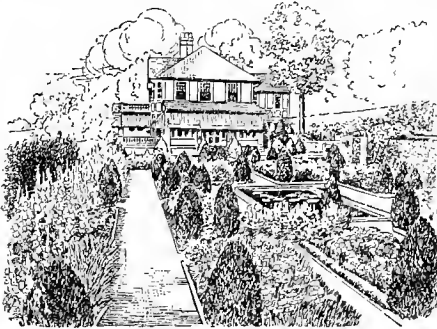
THE FORMAL AND THE FREE It cannot be said that one of these forms is better than the other, for either may be good, depending on the natural conditions and on the taste of the occupant. The landscape or pictorial motive is usually the more adaptable for the type of places we are here considering. It is the less expensive and the more readily kept in good condition. The free lines allow of more or less irregularity in the upkeep and less exactness in the detail. A good formal garden must exhibit the details of perfection, one part balancing another, and all parts complete and unbroken. The formal garden is the special treatment; the landscape garden is the general treatment, and usually the more advantageous.

WHAT A LANDSCAPE IS A landscape is a piece of scenery, a prospect, comprising views and details of foliage, of surface, and other natural features. Usually we conceive of the landscape as extensive, at least with distant views, yet in fact it may be small and may derive its extent from the sky-view. In suburban places the effort is made to produce a bounded landscape, yet with views, or



"The residence may be set in a landscape"

vistas, to outlying or remote objects, fields, or woods. The landscape garden, therefore, in a suburban rural residence domain comprises the two purposes—the purpose to make a



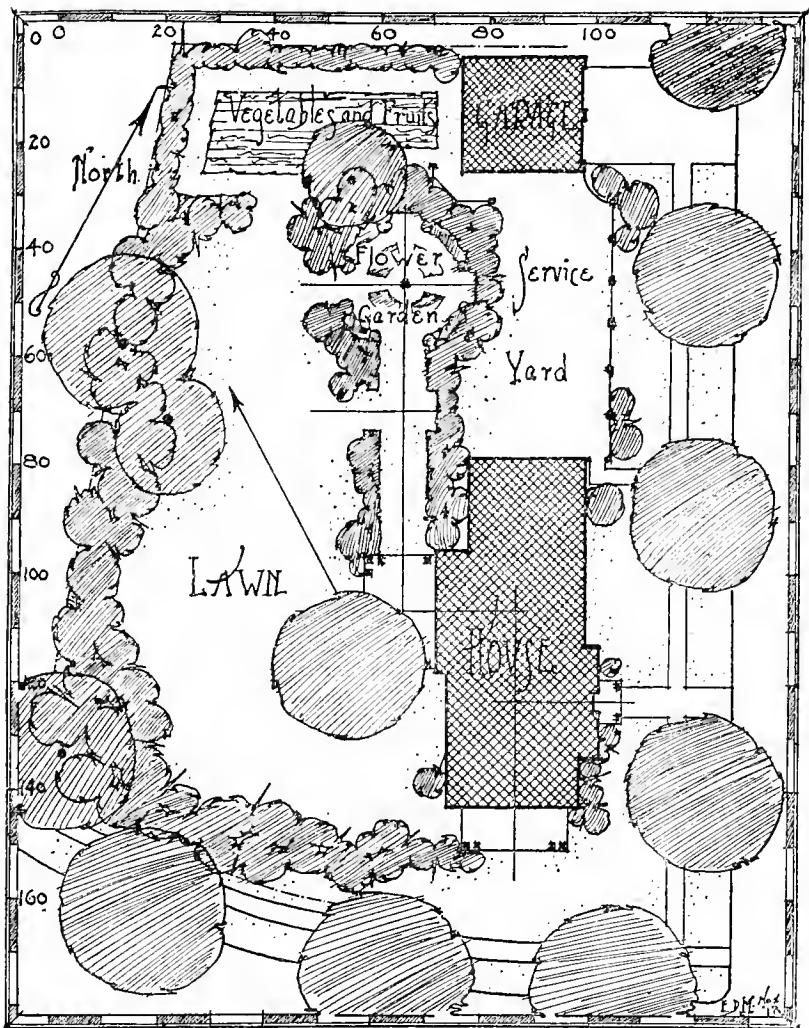
"Architectural lines may be extended . . . making what is known as a formal garden."

good landscape of its own, and the purpose to bring into the area one or more good outlooks to the distance. It becomes a foreground to the greater views beyond; it is part of the vast surrounding nature. To secure these results depends on the fundamental plan of the place and on the way it is planted.

The formal garden is not a landscape. Its interest lies within itself—in its balanced or at least geometrical parts,

THE FORMAL TREATMENT

regular or controlled planting, its parallel and right-angle and intersecting lines, its definite metes and bounds. The formal garden is necessarily detailed; the landscape garden is free and flowing in its forms. In formal gardens are straight or at least geometrical walks, parterres and beds, terraces or constructions of regularity, plants of form-like shape and more or less stiff growth which may be kept in shape by shearing. The formal treatment is by no means of one pattern, however. The competent artist will put as much of his own feeling and individuality into a formal treatment as into the freer kind, perhaps even more. He may even introduce elements of informality. A small formal garden may sometimes be introduced in landscape treatment by placing it as an adjunct to the house (as in Sug. 3, page 12), separating it distinctly from the larger and freer parts. An artist is specially needed in the formal kind of garden.



Suggestion 2.—A SUBURBAN HOME may be so treated with trees and shrubs as to give it the impressiveness of a large area. The public, service and private areas are suggested, and the lawn space is relatively large. As the larger trees grow toward maturity, they will provide dignity. It would be practicable to use a larger space for the vegetable and fruit-garden, if desirable.

planting, since it is symmetric in feeling and since any departure from the canons of good taste is noticeable. Much skill, both in artist and caretaker, is required for a good formal garden. Most of the geometrical gardens one sees are sorry failures; yet a first-class piece of work of this kind has an indescribable charm.

THE SMALL CITY LOT

Perhaps the most difficult design problem, from an artistic point of view, is the small city lot. The designer has no latitude. The lines are necessarily rectilinear. Often there is little opportunity for planting, and the place may be too shady for the growing of thrifty plants. The tendency, if such places are treated at all, is to overplant. Usually the best that can be undertaken is to use a very few separate bushes or clumps and attempt no mass-planting. Such places can hardly be designated as landscapes. The exact setting of the residence and the establishing of grade may contribute much character. Even a foot or two may make a difference in the artistic placing of the buildings. Tasteful small architectural features designed for the place itself by a real artist may add much to the interest, as a trellis, or screen, a gate at one side, a seat, exedra, pattern-walk in brick. One tree, if there is room, may sometimes be so placed as to add greatly to the charm and dignity of a small box-lot. Well-handled vines are a special resource.

FORMAL FEATURES

In this booklet we are not to consider the formal garden; that must be left to specialists. However, there may be many formal lines in landscape grounds. Good brickwork—as posts, walls, and walks—often combines well with shrub-planting in landscape grounds, adding interest and lending an air of stability and endurance, as well as contributing color. Brick and stone constructions have more character than cement and are usually more durable. Stone steps of ample dimensions are specially attractive when flanked with appropriate shrubs.

THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN

Every attractive landscape has a certain unity and expression that defines it from every other landscape. It has a feeling of completeness, or at least of separateness. A landscape is not merely a collection of plants and other objects. It is a rural picture.

THE PICTURE IN THE LANDSCAPE The aim in planning the home grounds is to produce a picture. The elements in the picture, aside from atmosphere and sky, are: the residence and other buildings; the earth-surface (green-sward in humid countries); the planting; the distant prospects; the accessories, such as water-pieces, seats, arbors, flower-beds; the lines of the subdivisions.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE The residence itself is the most important feature, and it should dominate the scene.

Its placing controls the design. I hope it will have good lines of its own and a substantial appearance, but this problem I may not discuss here. This residence is set on a plot of land graded and shaped to conform to the situation and circumstances. This plot is the yard or lawn; it is the canvas on which the rural picture is constructed. Somewhere near the center of the plot, from one direction or another, is the residence, standing well open to view, but of course shaded and sheltered by trees as



"The residence and the open center are the outstanding features"

much as the occupants may desire. The residence and one or more open centers or spaces are the outstanding features of a home landscape garden.

**THE OPEN
CENTER**

The open center means a more or less inclosed boundary. Usually this boundary is planted with shrubbery, properly massed and varied.

Against the house itself there may be low planting, particularly if the foundation is high and unattractive, but the planter should be cautioned not to obscure the foundations so completely as to make the building look as if it were sitting on shrubbery. In the corners by the steps, in front of the porch, near a summer-house, along curves in walks and water-courses, are places in which planting may be considered and probably advised.

**PROSPECT
FROM THE
STREET**

In North America it is considered that the public has a legitimate interest in the appearance of the home landscape garden. Pedestrians on the sidewalks, travelers on the street, have the right



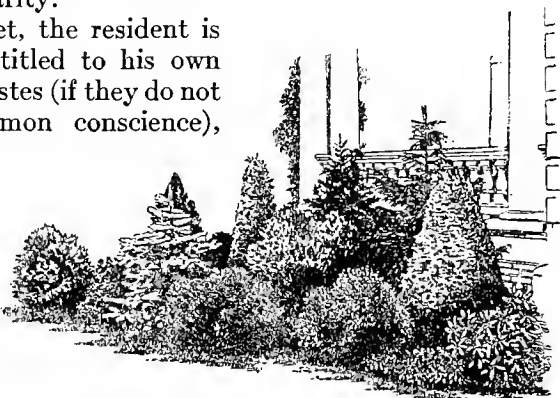
"Against the house itself a low planting"

to pleasant prospects. There is an air of hospitality and a suggestion of interest in the common weal when the residence areas of any town or countryside are well open to view from the street. They express welcome, and each one contributes to the civic solidarity.

THE PRIVATE AREAS

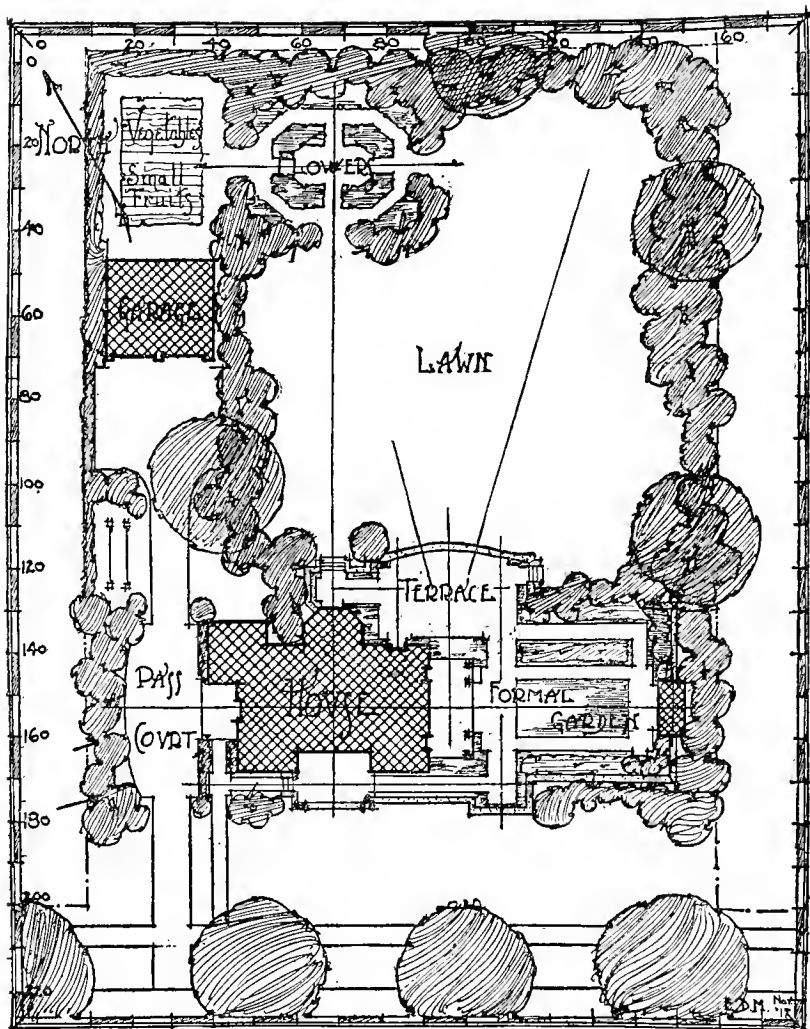
Yet, the resident is entitled to his own tastes (if they do not

violate the common conscience), and specially to his privacy. To some persons the way to secure these results is to wall themselves in with masonry inclosures. Fortunately, this



"Evergreens may also be used in the foundation planting"

treatment is not common in a democracy. It seems to express exclusiveness or perhaps even selfishness. It is associated mostly with the places of the very rich. The privacy that one desires may be secured without walls. The residence may be well back from the street, for example, if the area is large enough; low planting may be placed along the thoroughfare, in the nature of a broken border line, but not high and dense enough to close either the inward or the outward view; the approaches to the house need not be direct; the architect may so plan the residence as to provide the necessary seclusion without offending the public; a private lawn may be developed at the side or rear. A man doth not live to himself alone, particularly not when his wealth comes from the people. Indeed, he may properly consider the people, and so plant the home grounds as purposely to give pleasure to the passer-by.



Suggestion 3.—A SUBURBAN PROPERTY handled as here outlined would have most of the area for the private use of the residents. The enclosing plantings accomplish this. The house axis and that of the little formal garden are continuous, and the radiating lines from the terrace indicate well-framed vistas.

THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN : HOME GROUNDS

Certain areas in the home landscape garden may well be closed with heavy planting, or even with walls. These are

THE CLOSED PARTS the private parts and the service-grounds—the clothes-yard, playground, kitchen-yard, out-house area, vegetable-garden, flower-garden, garage. These areas are usually at the back or well to one side, and are easily screened and protected. These rear areas should be ample. There is a tendency to devote too great proportion of certain properties to front lawn. In small properties, the front yard had better be considered a setting for the residence rather than a landscape.



"The approach to the house need not be direct"

THE ELEMENTS IN THE HOME LANDSCAPE AREA Here, then, we have the elements in the home landscape garden: the dominating residence (the less its architectural merit the less it should dominate), the open greensward center, the mass-planted sides, the screened personal areas, the shade trees where needed, the views to the offscape. The



"Certain areas may well be closed with heavy planting"

walks and drives are usually essentially antagonistic to the landscape picture; therefore they should be as few and as unobtrusive as possible. If they are subordinate in the design, if kept well toward the boundaries in large properties so as not to divide the place into parts, if of good line and construction in themselves, the drives and walks may contribute to the artistic interest.

THE FEELING FOR PLANTS

One does not make a good library till one has a feeling for books, nor a good collection of pictures without a feeling for pictorial art. Neither does one make a good garden of any kind without a feeling for plants.

EDUCATION IN TERMS OF PLANTS This does not mean that the feeling must be born with the person. It would be a hopeless world if we could not acquire new sentiments and enthusiasms. One can cultivate a feeling for plants by carefully observing them, growing them, reading about them,



“. . . as if caressing the plant”

and particularly by choosing the company of persons who know and love them. As soon as one begins to distinguish the different kinds closely, one acquires the feeling of acquaintanceship; every kind then has its own qualities, and every kind is admirable in itself. Plants have personality.

THE FORMS OF PLANTS

The interest in plants is primarily, I suppose, in their forms. They are

endlessly diverse. Vine, herb, tree, shrub, aquatic, they inhabit the earth and clothe it, and give significance to scenery. The greenery of vegetation is the mantle and the garnish of the planet. Leaf-forms, flower-forms, fragrances, shapes and colors and odors in fruits, twig-habit and bark

THE FEELING FOR PLANTS : HOME GROUNDS

and buds are all perfect of their kind. To admire a plant is to be keen in observation, appreciative of nature, responsive in sympathy and suggestion.

The plant-grower has a special intimacy with his plants. They respond to his care; they come up slowly from the seed or the cutting; they take on new forms and adapt themselves to the conditions he provides. Often will one see a gardener run his fingers over the stem or branches and pass his hand over the foliage as if caressing the plant.

THE BEAUTY OF GROWTH

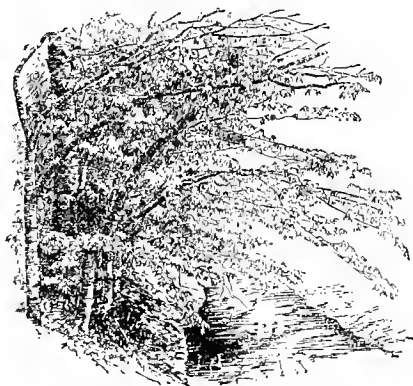
The lover of plants enjoys them in their surroundings, in the places where they grow.

When they seem to fit the place, or become a part of the general composition, they have the added beauty of association, one plant complementing another. The growth-form of one differs from the form of another; the color and fashion of bark are different; the foliage effects are distinct; yet they may not be inharmonious.

The plant-lover responds to the plants as they grow in the wild. The bush by the roadside interests him;

he looks for it as he comes and goes. The fence-row has its charm, even though he must cut it out to make room for crops. The herbs and the trees, the plant-forms in the marsh, all awaken a pleasurable response. He wants to transfer them to his grounds.

It is well to have a nursery plot at one side, out of sight and out of the way, to which all kinds of things from the wild may be transferred. As they grow, some of them may



"The swelling of the buds in spring marks
an epoch"

HOME GROUNDS : THE FEELING FOR PLANTS

be wanted for the grounds, and in any case, there is the pleasure of anticipation, of experiment.

FROM MONTH
TO MONTH

Much of the interest in plants is conditioned on the seasonal changes. In this are they unlike animals, and hereby do they have a special charm. The swelling of the buds in spring marks an epoch: the birds come back; the creeks are overflowing;



“ . . . one owes it to one's family and to the children ”

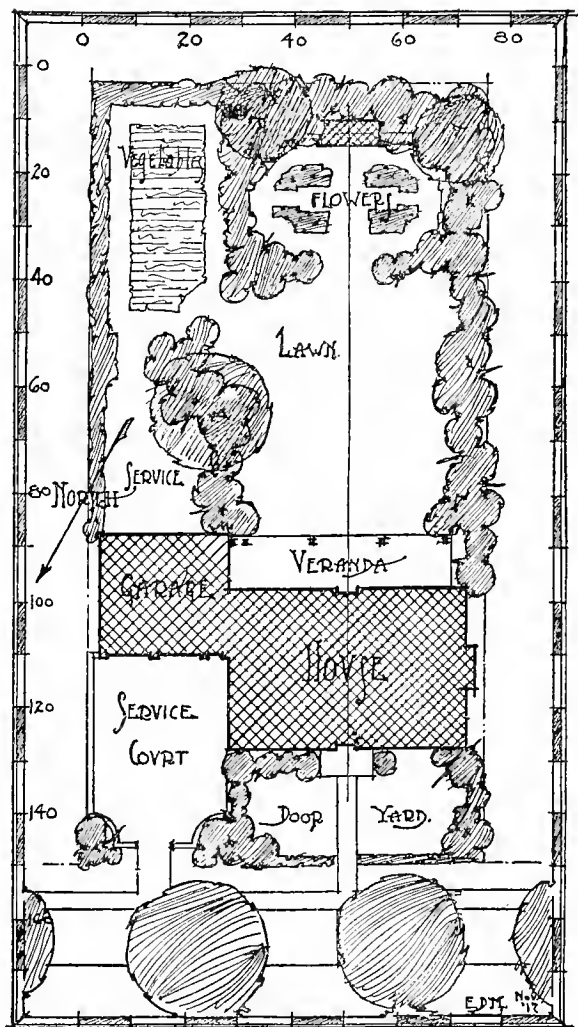
a new odor rises from the earth; the sky is soft; the men and teams take to the fields. Then the buds burst, the leaves unfold and grow, the branches lengthen, the foliage is complete, the flowers come and fade, fruit appears; then comes the yellowing of the leaf, the dropping

one by one as the autumn moves on, and finally the bare twigs go well prepared and secure into the great test of winter. Next year, will the miracle be repeated? We know it will!

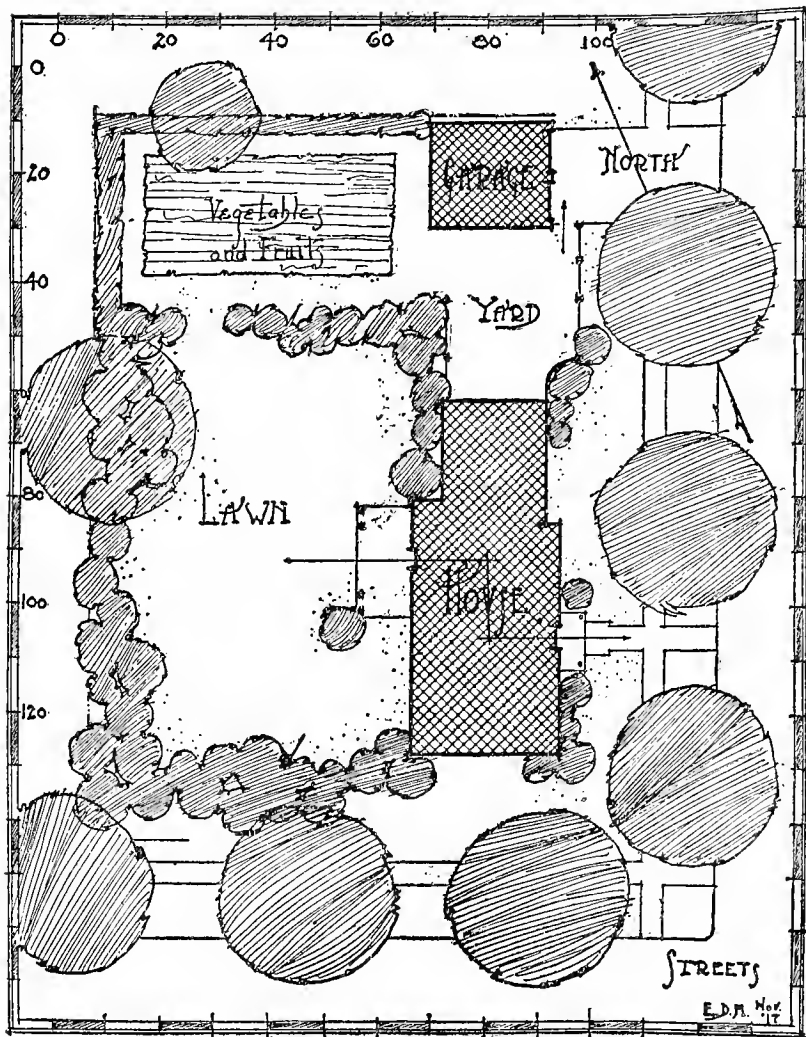
THE GROWING
OF PLANTS

After a time one expresses one's knowledge and skill in the raising of plants. The kinds come to be familiar. The books and catalogues have a new meaning. Acquisitions are prized. Experiment is fascinating. One is proud of one's workmanship. Then does the growing of plants become a real enthusiasm.

No modern home that has a yard is meeting its best opportunities unless it exhibits a discriminating feeling for plants. One owes it to oneself to cultivate an appreciation of plants, of gardens, and of landscapes. One owes it to one's family and to the children.



Suggestion 4.—THIS SUBURBAN HOME is planned to use a relatively narrow lot, with the house and garage occupying the entire width. The enclosure of the door-yard by planting separates it from the service necessities. The lawn in the rear is of generous size, and the shrub border may be fronted by a herbaceous planting. By these separations, an appearance of spaciousness is secured.



Suggestion 5.—A CORNER PROPERTY, particularly in a small town, may have the buildings near the street, and so increase the apparent extent of the lot. The boundary and enclosing plantings give desirable variety and seclusion. The trees indicated along the two streets ought to be all of the same kind.

THE PLANTING IN PARTICULAR

Now, therefore, we come to the planting of the grounds. We have consumed some time in arriving at this point, but I trust that we have profited by the excursion.

SPECIMEN PLANTS

Before we consider the mass-plantings I may as well answer the reader's question—whether he may not have separate or specimen plants, standing alone and perfect of their kind. Of course he may have them; but they must be special or subordinate features (unless he wants a nursery or to grow a collection rather than to make a home landscape), and placed therefore with reference to other planting. The landscape artist, as the painter, thinks of the composition of his parts or features.

WHERE THEY ARE IN PLACE

Seldom are specimen plants in place directly in front of a residence or in the center of the main lawn. On a side lawn or well toward the boundary is the best position for them if they are large; near the base of the residence or about summer-houses if they are small. Be careful not to plant too many of them, else the place will be an assemblage of curiosities. In the rear grounds, if large enough, they may be introduced more freely, if one wants them for comparison and study. A good weeping tree at one side of a residence, and backed by heavy boundary planting, may be very attractive; the same tree in a bare lot may be ridiculous. I once saw a weeping willow tree planted on the apex of a huge pile of collected stone! I wanted to paint some of the stones.



"Seldom are specimen plants in place directly in front of a residence"

As projecting masses or promontories on more or less continuous border plantings, specimen plants and horticultural forms may appear to great advantage, if used with caution. Not all the promontories should be thus embellished. Good writers use few exclamation points.

**THE HARDY
KINDS**

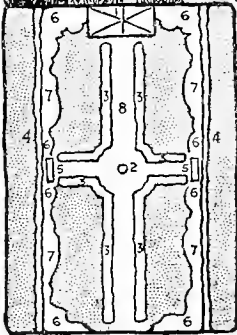
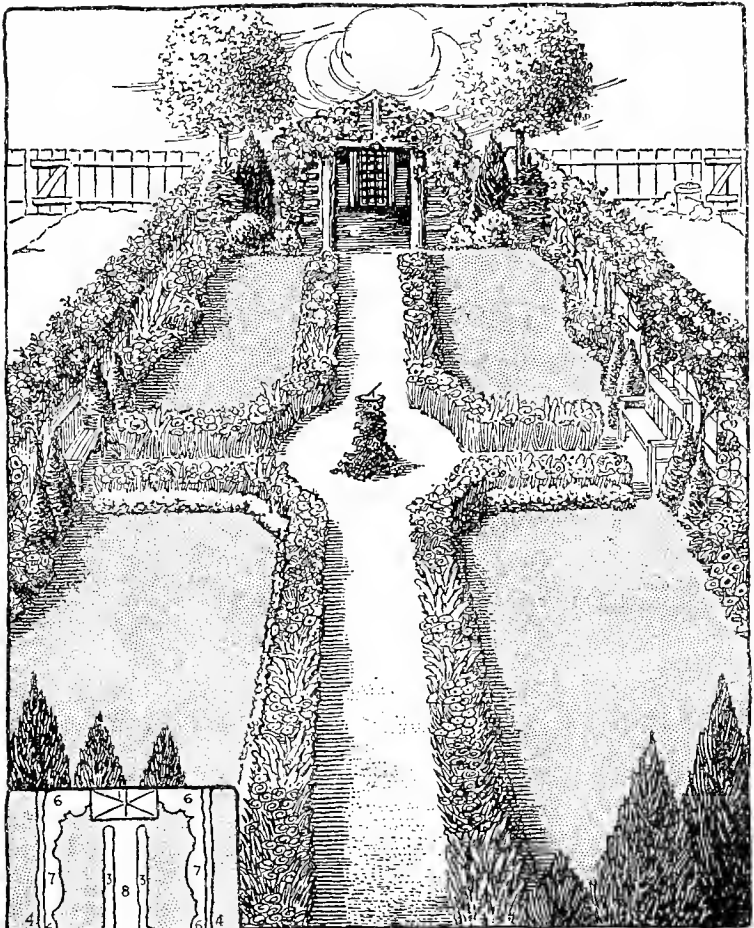
This leads me to say that the main planting of any property should be of the hardy, vigorous, dependable things, of plants growing wild in the region (perhaps purchased, however, of dealers), or of exotic plants of equal hardiness and constancy. The novelties play relatively a very small part. A man may wear novelties in neckties, but only sparingly in clothing.

**THE CLASSES
OF PLANTS**

These main-service plants are such as have good foliage throughout the season, attractive habit or form of growth, good bark and branch and twig characters in winter. Plants possessing these desirabilities become well known and staple. If attractive flowers and fruits are added to these qualities, the gains are much to the good. Dependable trees for the main uses are to be found among the maples, elms, oaks, tulip tree, beech, birch, sassafras, lindens, hickories, ashes, blue gum, poplars (particularly West), spruces, and many others, different kinds for different regions. Good shrubs abound in such groups as hawthorn, viburnum, spirea, lilac, honeysuckle, barberry, cornus, forsythia, philadelphus, holly, willow, weigela, deutzia. Specimen feature shrubs, and kinds adapted to very special soils or regions, may be found among the roses, hydrangeas (particularly the common *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, which should be used only for accent), hibiscus, kerria, sumac, Japan quince, rhododendrons, azaleas, kalmias and others.

**INTEREST IN
SHRUBS**

It is singular that shrubs are so little appreciated by the public in comparison with trees. By many persons they are regarded merely as "brush." Probably the small size is itself the



Suggestion 6.—A NARROW CITY LOT developed in a formal way, yet so as to permit much variety in the planting. The low border (3) may be of annuals or perennials. The low-dial (2) will be better for a hardy climber about it. The fences (4), if fences there must be, can have climbing roses to mask the hard outline. The groups at 6 and 7 can be related, and may include upright evergreens. The summer-house (1) at the rear may be covered with climbers.

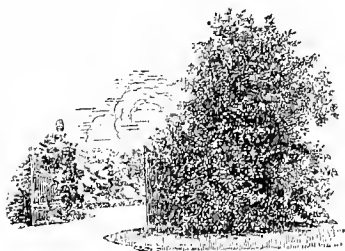
reason for some of the contempt in which they are held by certain persons, much as the small-fruits or "berries" make less appeal than do the orchard fruits. Trees are indeed the major elements in planting; the lawn or carpet (in greensward regions) is the second element in importance. Then the shrubs and the humbler plants fill the framework, mark out the boundaries, provide screens, and afford the variety and the color that the yard needs. They help materially to make the place homelike and restful, and this is the aim of the landscape picture in residence grounds.

VARIETY IN SHRUBS

There is greater variety in planting-material in shrubs than in trees, more adaptability to many incidental and smaller conditions.

They provide a good part of the furniture for the space. They may be planted about the trunks or near the bases of

trees in certain situations. It is often desirable to bring the green and the verdure of the tree-top down to the lawn-line. This is sometimes accomplished, however, by certain trees themselves if the lower limbs are allowed to grow and to droop; the subject then answers the purpose of both tree and shrub.



"If the lower limbs are allowed to grow and droop"

Yet, in general, no place is well planted that does not express a few uses of shrubbery, with its natural variation in form and foliage, in bloom and fruit.

SHRUBS FILL THE VACANT PLACES

Nature employs shrubbery extensively to fill the vacant spaces. Bushes spring up in the fence-rows, at least in the eastern states,

and they invade the corners and the angles about deserted houses, often making the old buildings very attractive. I am sure my reader has seen the sympathetic lilac bush standing watch against the old building, and lending an air of pleasant-

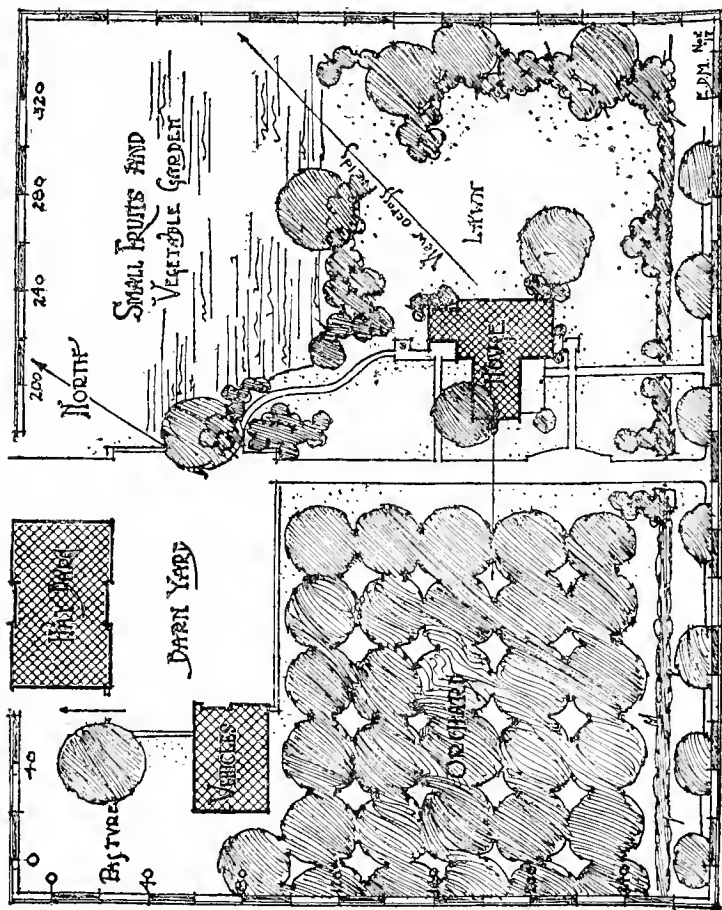
ness even when the life has gone out of the place. Under the merciless pursuit of a man with a grub-hoe and scythe and a searching eye, a place may be as bare as a pate, and the man thinks the yard is good if only it is "clean"; yet if the area were turned out to nature for a few years—or, better, if the yard were regularly cut with a mowing-machine and the remainder of it let alone—good vigorous growths in pleasing variety would lodge themselves about old foundations and in the crooked places, lending a verdurous charm to the view. Most surprising it is how bare and uninviting, even depressing, an inhabited place may be!

THE BACK-GROUND

This leads me to say that much of the bareness of home places is due to the lack of a back-ground. Look at some lonesome group of buildings set out against the sky and exposed to every wind that blows, and picture to yourself how it would look if a good orchard were behind it. Or project a windbreak or shelter-belt to separate the area from open space. Against this background the home has confines and protection; the clothes-yard looks better; the garden of vegetables or pleasant flowers looks better; the small buildings and the pump look better. Nothing is nobler than a vista through an orchard or a wood, if there is a worthy landscape far in the distance. A row of trees left out of the orchard may lead the vision far away and stimulate the imagination to scenes unknown; and the opening may be made a driveway to the rear fields,



"... a free use of shrubbery"



Suggestion 7.—A FARMSTEAD is well worth designing for the livable conditions that add value and tend to keep the farm folks contented. The buildings and the planting arrangement ought both to be planned with reference to sunlight and shelter. The plantings here shown have been so distributed as to give pleasant views and so to form the enclosed spaces as to make them seem spacious.

if the place is a farm home. Such driveways are often made attractive, and with fruit plantings, they may be profitable,

WHY TREES ARE USED

Where to plant the trees and where the shrubs, cannot be told with much precision in a book. Yet something worth while can be suggested.

Trees are planted (1) for shade—one or two or more on the lawn and perhaps others to shade the house; (2) to add interest to the sky-line, particularly to relieve the hardness of roof-lines; (3) to mark the borders and form part of the boundary planting; (4) to act as sides, frames or leading-



"Some lonesome group of buildings. . . and the picture it can be made"

lines to distant views; (5) as wind-breaks or shelter-belts; (6) for their intrinsic beauty or interest.

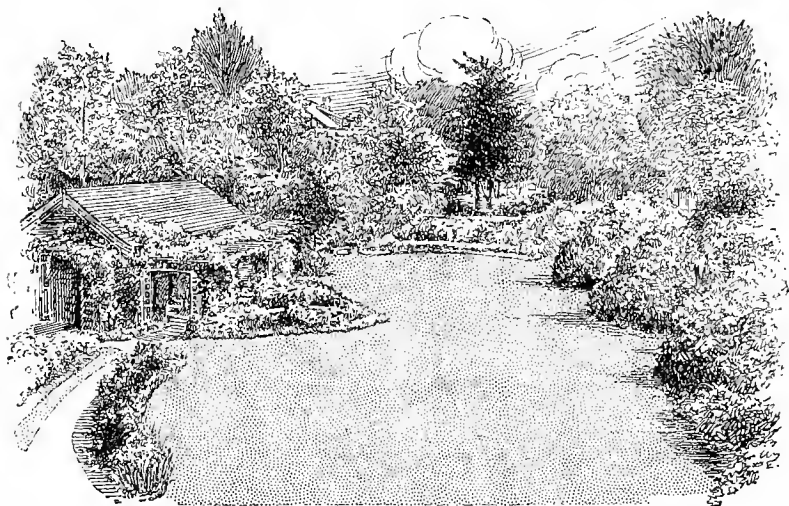
WHY SHRUBS ARE USED

Shrubs are planted (1) to add furniture to the area; (2) to make the boundary areas real; (3) to supply borders and to cover high foundations and to fill meaningless corners; (4) to develop interest in the ground-line; (5) to add variety and the interest of different species; (6) to cover up errors in grade or in construction; (7) to afford bloom and attractive fruits.

THE PLANTING IS TO BE VARIED

This naming of all these categories makes it plain that the best results are to be obtained in irregular planting, not in straight-line arrangements. Trees, indeed, may be planted in rows with good effect when they cannot be disposed otherwise, as along the street; but for the most part they may be placed here and there where needed. The back row of shrubs on a boundary

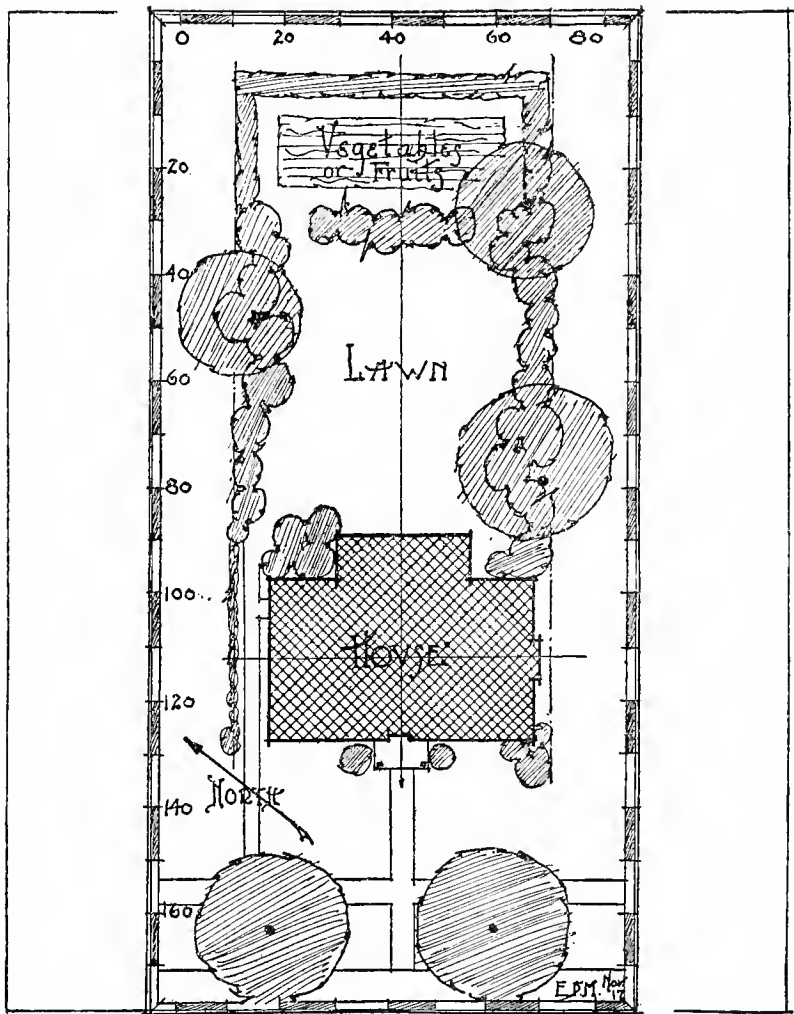
line may be straight, but toward the lawn-side they may be set irregularly. The inner margin of the shrub planting should be in-and-out, with deep recesses or bays if the place is large enough, and small variations if the lawn is only five or six steps across. In general, the bays or hollows are in the direction of good views to the offscape, leading the vision outward over a lengthened attractive forescape. These



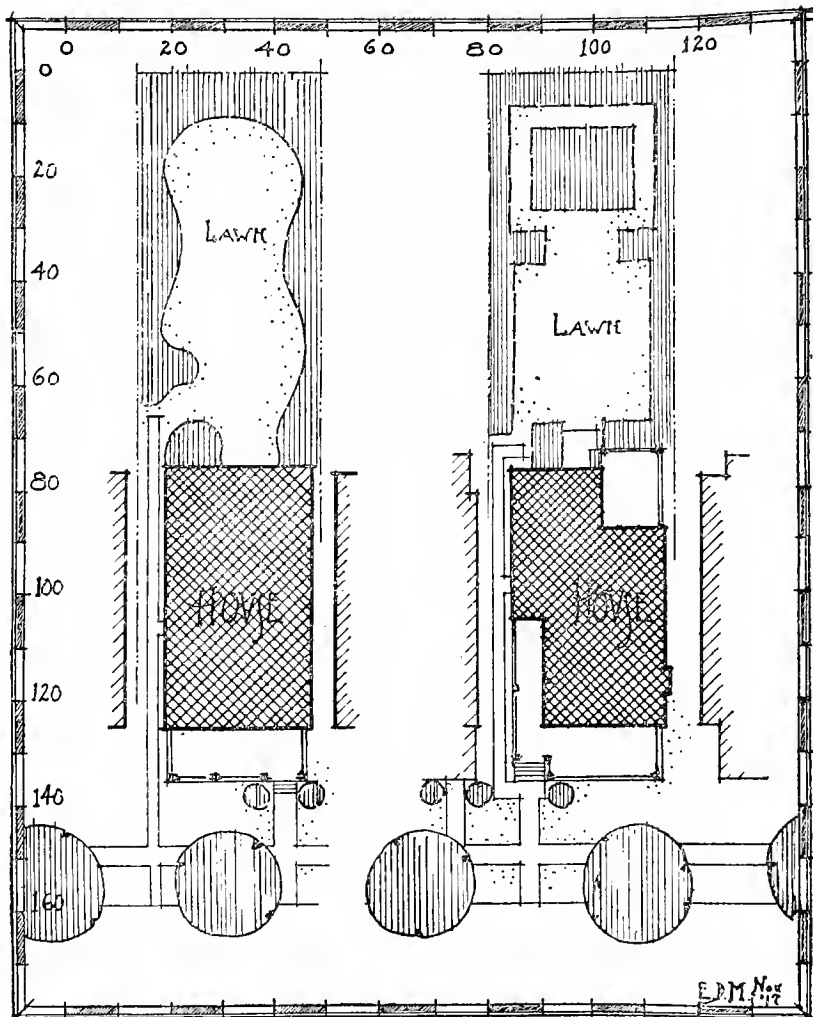
"The inner margin of the shrub planting should be in-and-out"

bays increase the appearance of extent of the grounds—make the grounds look larger.

THE VISTAS The form of the planting, as suggested, is determined largely by the views. From the porch should be a long view, if possible; also from one of the windows in every much-frequented room, by no means forgetting the kitchen. Standing in these places, the planter makes such a disposition of his material as will obstruct no singular view; the remaining parts may be filled with more or less dense or complete plantings.



Suggestion 8.—THE OBLONG LOT needs careful planting. Above, the scale shows 80 feet in width, but the lot itself is but 60 feet wide, and the house crosses nearly all of it. Simple border plantings, the utility garden in the rear cut off by a low hedge, and the generous open lawn, give an appearance of more room than the space would actually measure.



Suggestions 9 and 10.—NARROW CITY LOTS are difficult to plant successfully, but there are so many of them that the attempt is worth while. There are two treatments above, out of many that might be proposed. The one on the left gives the more informal effect, and with a suitable choice of material may be made pleasing. The rectangular effect at the right indicates the use of small shrubs and herbaceous plants, for the most part. See also Suggestion 6.

If it is impossible to have a good long view from any window, then make the planting itself unusually attractive opposite that point. This is often the necessity outside the kitchen window; but be careful not to plant so near and so heavily as to make the kitchen hot and close.

PAVED AREAS It contributes much to comfort and cleanliness if the area just back of the kitchen is paved. If bricks or angular stones are used, without cement, the rain runs through, and the surface may be rinsed freely with buckets of water. It is not necessary that this pavement be kept wholly free of vegetation; in fact, the effect is better if short grass and moss grow in the crevices and joints. Stepping-stones set in the grass make good pavements and rear walks. The paved area may be more or less surrounded with shrub-planting.

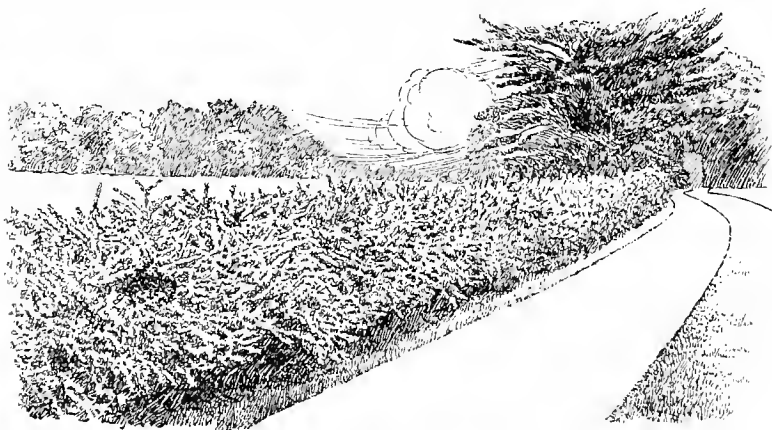
ONE-SPECIES PLANTING Usually the main shrub masses in a landscape garden produce a better effect if large parts or groups are planted of one species, rather than to be made up of many mixtures. Sometimes an entire side of the yard may be planted with one thing, as with Thunberg's barberry, Thunberg's or other spirea, one of the ligustrums, bush honeysuckle, hawthorn, viburnum. This makes a bold effect. Usually, however, if the line is 100 feet or more long, the resident will prefer different species to comprise the projections or promontories, and different ones perhaps for some of the deep bays. Care must be taken not to have the border look too continuous, "solid," and monotonous. At places there may be complete breaks in it; at intervals trees may be set to relieve the regularity.

Be it said that, if the shrub-planting is not satisfactory, it can be changed readily. An old gardener said that he moves his shrubs as he moves his wheelbarrow. The Japanese change the pictures on the walls to suit seasons and occasions. If the main masses of shrubbery are sufficiently permanent to allow the plants to attain the attractive

characters of maturity, the intermediate effects may be shifted every two or three years. In any event, do not regard a shrubbery as inviolable: if it proves to be unsatisfactory, try it again; move the shrubbery; add new items.

**LINE-
PLANTING**

In some situations a continuous line or band of one-species planting may be introduced with good effect. This is allowable, for example, along a bold curving drive, particularly one that ascends sharply toward the residence or garage. For such a band nothing is better, in the northeastern parts of the continent, than the half-formal Thunberg's barberry, although there is danger of over-planting this (and over-emphasizing its autumn color) just because it is so good. Some of the small spireas, philadelphuses and deutzias are good in these places. In such formal places as at conservatory entrances, along certain terraces or esplanades, by the side of drives and walks with curbs or copings, still more regular plants may be employed, such as box, retinospora, and others of stiff growth; they may be planted in true lines and may intersect at right angles. At junction points and at ends, a larger formal



"A line or band of one-species planting . . . along a bold curving drive"

specimen may be inserted, if one so desires. The effect here is primarily architectural rather than landscapic.

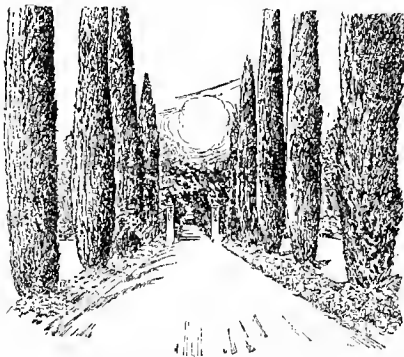
OTHER PLACES FOR SHRUBS In the forks of walks and drives, along the curves, and at other changes in direction, masses of shrubs should usually be planted.

For the most part, these masses are free or informal, but they may be of smaller-leaved species and lesser growth than those employed in the farther borders.

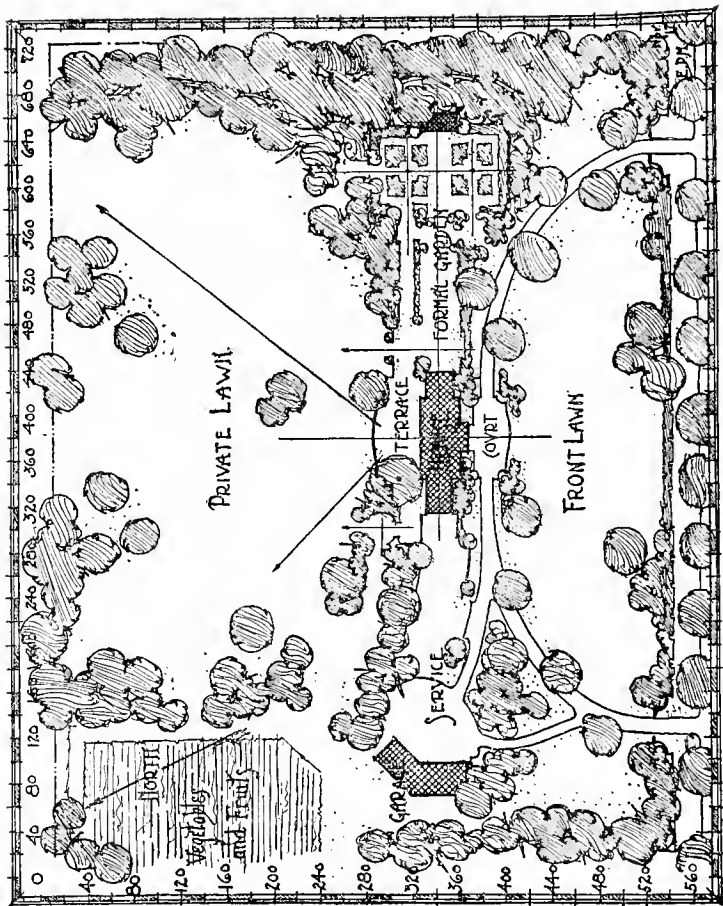
A bush under a window is usually a delight, if it is of good growth. If the place is shady, it may be difficult, however, to obtain a good specimen, although the Indian currant usually does well, and there are other shade-enduring shrubs.

WHY VINES ARE USED Vines may be used freely for five general purposes: (1) As porch or veranda covers; (2) as climbers on brick or stone house-walls or chimneys; (3) as screens in places too narrow for shrub planting; (4) as arbor plants; (5) as canopies for rough banks, rocks and other exposed places. The choice of vines is large, and they have a special grace of appearance.

THE MAP OR CHART If my reader is planting any considerable part of a property, however small the property may be, I hope he will try his hand at making a map or plan. Nothing will do so much to clarify and define his ideas. He will want a reason for every mark he makes. Measure the place carefully, get the points of the compass, locate the existing parts or features, indicate the distant views, draw to a scale.



"In such formal places . . . still more regular plants may be employed"



Suggestion 11.—A SMALL ESTATE including several acres can be made to compare favorably with large estates by suitable planning and planting. Three divisions may be noted. The public area and the service space are kept distinct from the private area. The tree groups are natural and give opportunity for formal lines without stiffness. Consider what this area might mean in value and in comfort within ten years after planting, with its prospect of definite and continuous increase in both, as compared with a bare area, or one planted without thoughtful design!

PLANTING IN PARTICULAR : HOME GROUNDS

The plans, Suggestions 1 to 12, show some of the ways in which small properties may be subdivided and organized, special attention being given to the planting.

PLANS OR CHARTS

Not one of these plans is specifically recommended for application to a given place; they are studies in suggested treatment, the treatment itself to be worked out by the planter, usually with the assistance of the landscape architect or the nurseryman. These plans are only suggestions of mass, arrangement and subdivision, and



"Vines may be used freely . . . as screens"

are not specifications; they are not worked out in detail. Suggestions 13 and 14 show details of planting, for information to the novice.

Of these plans, it may be said that they are drawn to scale, just as should be the home planter's plan above proposed. The method used by the draftsman ought to explain itself easily. He has used an irregular circle to indicate the spread of a tree when it has grown toward maturity. The smaller masses represent matured shrubbery. The legends under each plan will be helpful.

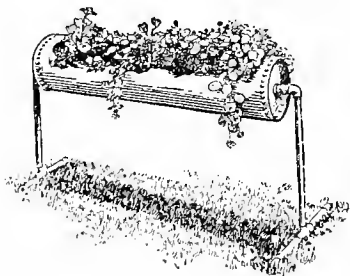
The scope of the plans comprises home areas of various dimensions, including the city lot. It is suggested that in some cases the planter may find help in dividing the plan that nearest meets his need, or rather in reducing it to the dimensions of his own place, always keeping in mind the general effect to be accomplished.

BLOSSOMS AND COLORS

All this time the reader has been wondering whether I would have any blossoms in my landscape garden; and now I come to assure him that I would have many. But I would not have them in the middle of the front lawn any more than I would set down the good wife's sewing-machine on the greensward and leave it there.

TYPES OF SHRUBS

The shrubs and some of the trees may yield profusely of flowers. One need mention only the catalpa, paulownia, locust, horse-chestnut, buckeye, magnolia, yellow-wood, sophora, tulip tree, sorrel tree, plum and cherry, apple and pear; lilac,



“. . . or hot-water tanks with a side taken out”

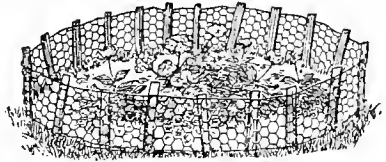
mock orange, elder, spirea, viburnum, hawthorn, buddleia, hypericum, privet, cytiscus, deutzia, hydrangea, cornus, honeysuckle, kerria, rhodotypos, juneberry, red-bud, flowering currant, flowering almond, daphne, rose, kalmia, rhododendron, azalea, diervilla or weigela. Although the woody plants are primarily valuable in the landscape because of foliage, habit,

and framework, yet the yield of flowers is to be considered and encouraged. If a flowering shrub has little merit in foliage or form, it may be assigned to the flower-garden; this is the case with most of the garden roses.

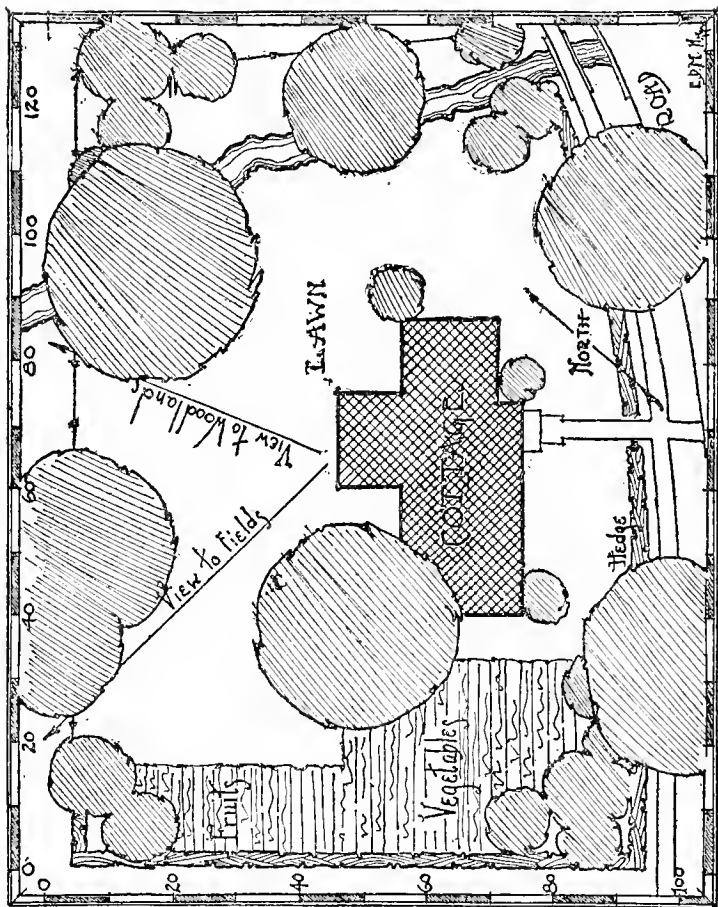
Good flower-color is decidedly in keeping in the landscape part of the property; but if flowers are wanted as flowers, for their own interest and for cutting, they should be grown in an area set aside for the purpose, as the kitchen vegetables are grown in a place of their own. The flowers may then be grown as a crop, with prepared soil conditions, proper care all the season, facilities for tillage. If one wants excellent roses or marigolds or pansies or sweet peas, the plants should have the conditions and treatment that will produce the best yield; these conditions cannot be had in holes cut in the lawn, and the holes also spoil the lawn; nor can they be secured in sewer-pipes stood on end, or in hot-water tanks with a side taken out, or in pails perched on posts, or in wash-boilers or broken-legged kettles, or in discarded bath-tubs displayed in the yard, even though these receptacles are painted ever so amazingly. Neither is it good morals to imprison the flowers within little stockades which the hens cannot invade. One often sees in a front yard an elaborate picket inclosure with chicken-wire entanglements, and on scrutiny finds a few abashed blooms within.

**WHERE
FLOWERS ARE
IN PLACE**

There are places in the landscape garden where flowers may be planted, but the flowers are then to be a part of the landscape, giving proper accent to the picture, not to display some weakness of the resident. Often they may be freely used along the edge of shrubbery masses, particularly when the shrubbery is young and does not yet droop to the greensward. In fact, in certain places a strip just in front of the shrubbery may be prepared for flowering herbs, care being taken that the subjects shall not be inharmonious with the other planting. Certain



"... and on scrutiny finds a few abashed blooms within"



Suggestion 12.—A COTTAGE near a stream may be given very pleasant planted surroundings. There are here no masses of shrubs, but rather groups of individual trees and plants, so placed as to frame attractive views. A liberal space is assigned to fruits and vegetables, and the street or road in front ought to have several large trees. Along the stream a most interesting herbaceous planting can be made.

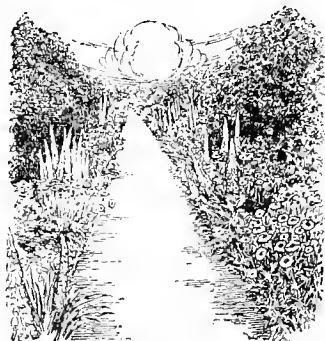
flower-plants are good for edgings along walks or other formal lines, in front of porches, and the like. In these uses the foliage effects and masses are to be considered as well as the bloom, and such plants should be chosen as will endure for the longest season and show the best vigor. One-legged geraniums and similar cripples should be excused from doing duty in such exposed places.

THE FLOWER-GARDEN

In a special garden of flowers the yield may be large and the bloom may be picked freely.

One should want a good crop, as if one were growing Indian corn or sweet potatoes. Fertilize the land well, prepare it early and deep, make it just right for the crop you would grow, and then grow it in earnest and without apology. Here try the novelties—holding fast to the dependables; here plan for variety and succession; from here supply the table and the neighbors.

At one side or at the rear of the residence should be the place for the flower-garden. It should be at least partially inclosed with shrub or screen planting. Choose good land capable of drainage, protected from wind, free of tree roots, well open to the sun. You may turn your seed catalogue loose in a place like this.



"In front of shrubbery is a good place for herbaceous planting"

THE BORDER OF HERBS

We must not forget the herbaceous border.

There is endless delight in a long plantation of perennial herbs. The season may be covered in the bloom. The forms are always interesting. The first warmth of spring brings them out and the last frosts of autumn find them still in blossom. The form and leafage of the clumps in the early season are specially attractive. In

front of shrubbery is a good place for an herbaceous planting; or a border may be placed either side of a rear walk. The herbaceous plants show to great advantage on the sides of a long lawn strip that may be used as a promenade. The names



"Or a border of herbaceous plants may be placed either side of a walk."

of them are household words: bleeding-heart, snapdragon, larkspur, columbine, peony, pansy, sunflower, rose mallow, goldenrod, windflower, poppy, lily, phlox, monkshood, hollyhock, foxglove, thrift, evening primrose, daisy, dusty miller, bluebell, pink, lily-of-the-valley, forget-me-not, running myrtle, violet, aster, baby's-breath, Christmas rose, chamomile, ragged robin, campion, catchfly, wallflower, polyanthus, sweet william, primrose, everlasting pea, crown imperial, tuberose, live-forever,

meadowsweet, star of Bethlehem, sea-lavender, stonecrop, poker-plant, celandine, and the pleasant company of spring and summer bulbs.

THE FRUIT-GARDEN AND THE VEGETABLE-GARDEN

VEGETABLE-GARDEN

If the property is of sufficient size, it should support a vegetable-garden and a fruit-garden. If the area is limited, vegetables and flowers may be grown on the same subdivision; the combination is often advantageous in many ways and may be made attractive. To grow good vegetables for the support of the home is one of the best satisfactions. Vegetable plants are also in themselves as interesting as flower plants. In the making of a good vegetable-garden there is a masterful sense of

manipulation that should appeal strongly to growing boys, if the proper intellectual approach can be made to it.

**FRUIT
PLANTATION**

While the old-time fruit-garden, containing a wide variety of kinds of all the main tree fruits and berries, is now only in point for fanciers or on large estates, there is yet great satisfaction in the growing of those fruits not so easily obtainable in freshness and high quality in the markets. Although fruit-growing has been much specialized, and, in many regions, standard items are obtainable in the markets over a long season, the home fruit-garden is yet a most desirable feature. A few trees can be grown about the margins, a cherry or an apple often massing quite as well as a maple or a linden, with the added advantages of good bloom and interesting fruit. There may be a line or a border of berry plants, as currants, raspberries and blackberries, and certain of the smaller-habited tree fruits can be used in a screen planting. Home-grown strawberries may be had with little trouble. More



"Every property should have a utility garden"

fruits can be grown on a small area, by intensive methods that are themselves interesting to practice, than most persons are aware. In these times of national frugality, the growing of fruits about the home is a desirable duty. The nurseryman should be informed about those suitable for the

particular locality, for it is important to avoid the planting of varieties that have been found to be unadapted.

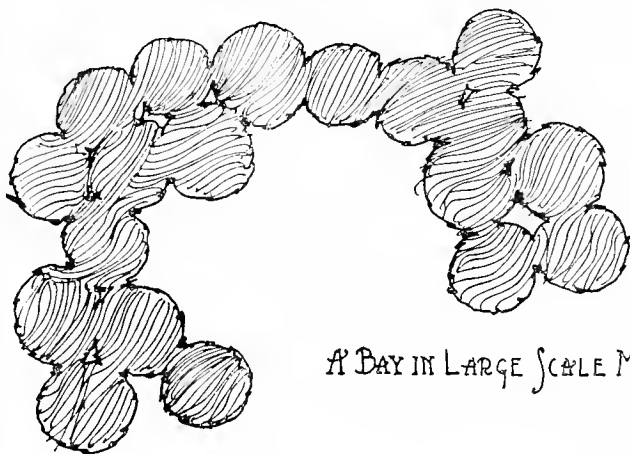
THE COMBINED SERVICE-GARDEN Instead of setting aside separate subdivisions for flowers, vegetables, and fruits, most persons will find it more advantageous to devote the whole rear part of the property to these crops, making it a filled area, well protected and inclosed, and perhaps one side or corner of it given to poultry. Every property having any rear area beyond the service-yards should carry a utility garden of this kind. It would be an immense gain if every city and town resident were to be committed to the idea of actually working the land. The expenditure of downright shirt-sleeve art is a great stimulator to the knowledge and appreciation of gardens. One never understands a plant fully until one grows it.

THE PLANTING AND THE CARETAKING

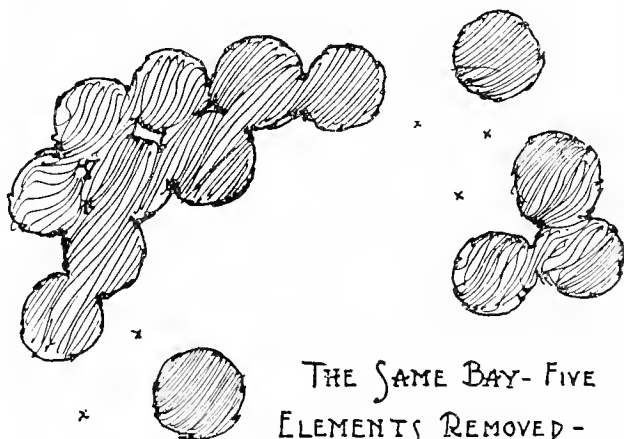
So commonly are instructions for manual operations given in books, periodicals, bulletins, and catalogues that it is unnecessary to enlarge on them here. The intending planter will do well to write to his experiment station and to the United States Department of Agriculture for publications bearing on the special subjects; this is particularly necessary in the treatment of insects and plant diseases, that one may be informed of the latest practices and materials.*

PREPARATION OF THE LAND Before any planting is undertaken, even before the lawn is made, the land should be well prepared—drains laid if necessary, water-pipes and other conduits placed, the proper grading completed, the area plowed or spaded deep, stones and refuse re-

*Dr. Bailey has not here mentioned the best American guide for garden operations. It is his *MANUAL OF GARDENING*, a volume of 541 pages and 318 text illustrations, and 32 plates, both complete and interesting. It can be bought of the local book-seller, or of The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, for \$2.17 postpaid.—*The Publicity Committee of the American Association of Nurserymen.*



A BAY IN LARGE SCALE MATERIAL



THE SAME BAY-FIVE
ELEMENTS REMOVED -
RESULTANT- MASS, GROUP AND SPECIMEN.

E.D.M. Nov. 17

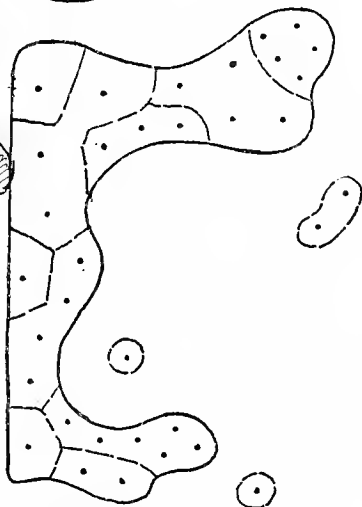
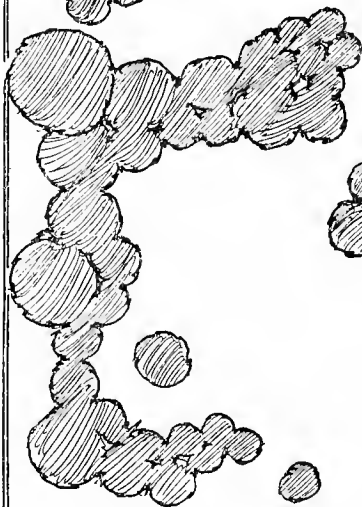
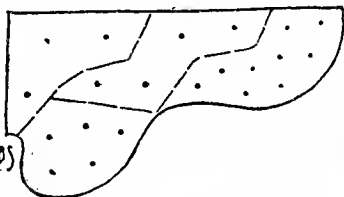
Suggestion 13.--PLANTING OF A BAY OR CORNER is sketched as above, the circles indicating the actual number of shrubs composing it. Both treatments are agreeable, the choice relating to exposure and preference.



HEDGE PLANTING.



A MASS-PLANTING OF SHRUBS



A PLANTING OF TREES AND SHRUBS—MASS AND SPECIMEN

EDM. New 17

Suggestion 14.—PLANTING DETAILS. *A Hedge Planting.*—Note even spacing of individual plants in a straight line, distanced properly for the species.

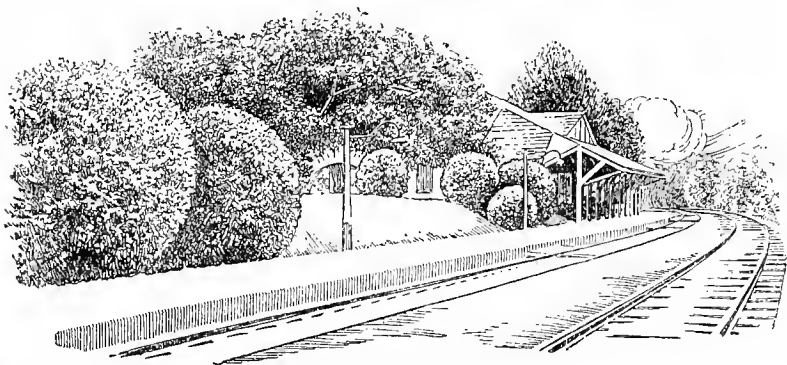
A Mass Planting of Shrubs.—Composed of three sizes, arranged in order of sizes. The ground plan at the right is an illustration of an easily applied principle.

A Planting of Trees and Shrubs as Mass and Specimens.—The mass is composed of large shrubs, with smaller in front, and including trees as accents.

moved, manure and fertilizers applied. Then the place is staked out, the border plantings marked by lines in the earth, by a limp rope laid on the surface, or otherwise. The first year or two, or more, the shrubbery may need to be regularly tilled. Weeds should be removed. Between the young shrubs annual flowers may be grown, if desired; but, in that case, care must be taken to insure sufficient fertilizer and water for the prosperity of the double crop.

ABOUT THE
LAWN

Too many home-improvers think the most important act is hurriedly to prepare the ground and to sow or sod the lawn, prior to the planting of the trees and shrubs. It is better to delay the lawn-making until these outline features are planted, after



Although "the shearing of bushes is a reprehensible practice . . . in a formal treatment, uniformity may be essential"

which the ground may be worked over and grass seed sown, with a much greater likelihood of success.

The essential to a good sward is good ground under it. To prepare the ground as if it were expected to produce a satisfactory crop of corn or potatoes, and then to rake and pulverize the upper two inches of it, will provide conditions for starting a lawn. The seed-bed should be as nearly perfect as possible. Thin, poor soil means a thin, poor lawn;

there is no such thing as "luck" to excuse or help out poor preparation. Take time, and fertilize well, noting also that grass seeds, especially in the northern states, germinate best in the cooler months. The early spring, or the cool fall months, are best for lawn seeding.

The best kind of grass for the lawn is largely a question of climate. In the cool North (say north of the Ohio River and southward in the higher lands), June-grass is most satisfactory. Other grasses, as timothy, may be sown with it for immediate effect, but the June-grass will crowd them out in time. In the South, Bermuda-grass is the favorite. Sow heavily, for the covering is comprised of many soft stems rather than, as in meadows, of a relatively few strong stems. Be careful not to sow the lawn with weeds, either in the seed or in the manure. Only well-cleaned seeds should be used. A good lawn is a good crop of grass; as before noted, it depends on good land, good



... pruning should be restricted to removal of unsymmetrical or injured growths"

seed, and also on continuing care. Poor and thin places are to be newly prepared, fertilized, the mistake or deficiency corrected, and then re-sown.

The shrubs and trees are cut back at planting perhaps one-half or more of the twig-growth. After the plants are thoroughly established, pruning should be restricted to removal of unsymmetrical or injured growths, the idea being to keep the subject healthy and within its proper bounds, yet allowing it to mature into its own natural characteristic form. The

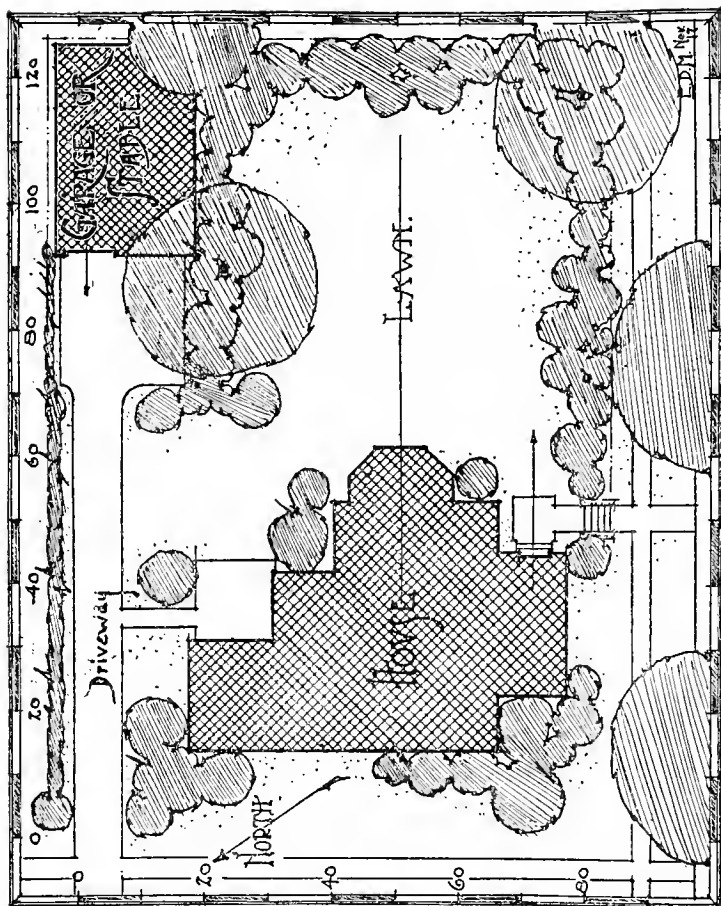
PRUNING

shearing of bushes is a reprehensible practice. If the plantings are in straight lines in a strictly formal treatment, uniformity in shape may be essential; but to shear bushes that are standing in the open lawn or in free border plantings is to contradict the very purpose for which the things are planted. There is no meaning in choosing a variety of subjects if they are all to be barbered to similar shapes, thus losing all individuality. It should also be noted that any needed pruning of spring-blooming shrubs should be done in the summer; many times the improper spring shearing not only destroys the individuality and the beauty of a shrub but prevents it from blooming.

**FALL
PLANTING**

In milder parts of the country, and as far north as New York and Cleveland, many hardy shrubs and trees may advantageously be planted in the autumn if the ground is well prepared and the place is not too bleak. The advantage of fall planting is that it can usually be performed more carefully, because neither the nurseryman nor the planter is so hurried as in the rush of spring. There is the further advantage that many subjects begin root-growth very early in spring, and thus time is gained. Particularly in fall planting is it important to see that the earth is firmed well about the plants, and that no holes are left near them in which water may collect. Trees should be firmly tied to stakes, if necessary, so that the winter winds do not whip them.

If fall planting is impracticable, at least the home-improver can usually order the stock in the fall, often in time so that it may be received and "heeled in" until spring. (Heeling-in is accomplished by digging a trench deep enough to receive the roots of the bundles of trees and plants, which may well be inclined to one side. The earth should be filled in closely about the roots, and any rough protection to the tops will be an advantage. Untie the bundles, so that the roots may be well covered. See that mice do not live under



Suggestion 15.—A
 CORNER LOT may
 be enclosed with varied
 planting, so as to pro-
 vide much distinction.
 The dots fronting the
 shrub masses suggest
 herbaceous plants to add
 variety of bloom. The
 shape and extent of such
 a property permit con-
 siderable freedom of
 treatment.

the covering.) Be sure that the labels are secure and legible, so that when finally planted the place of each sort may be accurately marked on the map or chart. A wooden label freshly and thinly painted with white-lead and written upon with a soft lead-pencil while yet "wet" will remain legible for a year at least, but the unpainted label may be illegible by spring. In final planting, make sure to untwist the label wire, for otherwise it may "girdle" and injure the branch or stem to which it is attached.

Trees for shade are of two classes in the landscape: those planted directly and only for this purpose, and those forming part of the pictorial composition. The former are those planted along the street. The designer may work them into his plan, but they are usually a more or less unrelated or separate note. Nevertheless, they are desirable in themselves and also in giving character to the street and in contributing to the civic unity. If the community has a plan for street-tree planting, looking toward the development of consistent beauty in the highway, the property-owner will follow it, of course; but if he may plant as he will, he should choose trees adapted to the width of the street, and tending toward its adequate furnishing. The nurseryman of the neighborhood will have some ideas on this subject which will be worth considering.

The other class of shade trees comprises those planted in the grounds. They should be placed as part of the design or landscape arrangement, in such positions as will protect certain windows or rooms or porches at given hours.

The best trees for shade are the tall strong growers with broad leaves and rather dense foliage. One does not think of the poplars and willows as shade trees, and yet some species are very useful for this purpose when mature. In general, reliance is to be had on elms, oaks, maples, lindens, planes. For special purposes or regions, one may choose horse-

HOME GROUNDS : PLANTING AND CARETAKING

chestnuts, buckeye, locusts, ginkgo, ashes, birches, beeches, catalpas, box-elders, liquidambar or sweet gum, liriodendron or tulip tree, and some of the conifers. A tree makes good shade only when it is given room and headway, and is kept in healthy condition. Very few shade trees are needed in ordinary grounds. The tendency is to overplant.

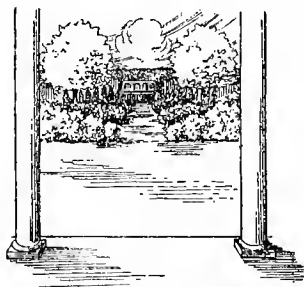
The fight against insect pests and diseases of plants is unremitting. In many places there are now persons equipped to spray large trees, as elms for the elm-leaf beetle, and shrubbery for scale. If such help is not to be had, the owner should provide himself with a spray pump and hose that will reach the highest trees that are likely to be affected. Lime-sulphur, bordeaux mixture, paris green or other arsenicals, kerosene emulsion, are standard remedies. On low plants, much can be accomplished by hand-picking if the grower keeps the plantation under constant watch; it is usually not very laborious for the larger insects.

GENERAL CARE

Keep the place open and free from obstructions and curiosities. The curios may be placed in the cellar, museum, or back yard.

Every part of the home grounds should be neat and well cared for. Good housekeeping is as essential here as indoors, and good taste in arrangement is even more in evidence.

If the home landscape garden is well planned and carefully executed, it will be not only a satisfaction in itself but will invite the occupants to spend much time out-of-doors.





Shrubbery, hedge, and street trees are all worth while.



A small area planted carefully to dwarf fruit trees and small fruits will yield an abundance of healthful food-fruits. The place above partially pictured, provides apples, pears, plums, peaches, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries, with room for rhubarb and asparagus, in an area of 30 by 45 feet.



